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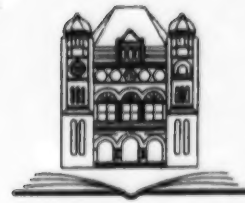
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**FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
AND PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES**

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## INTRODUCTION

Considerable public and political attention has been focused on women's participation in the Canadian electoral process. Although making up more than one-half of the population, women currently occupy just over 20% of the elected positions at the federal, provincial and territorial levels combined. Federal and provincial political parties have established funds to encourage and provide assistance to women interested in running for office. In recent federal elections, some even set goals for percentages of female candidates.

Despite continued under-representation, there has been some growth in the number of female legislators. The federal election of June 2, 1997, saw 62 women - a record number - win office.<sup>1</sup> Elections have been held in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Northwest Territories since July 1998. (Nunavut held its first election in February 1999.)

The bulk of this paper consists of detailed tables showing the level of female representation in the Senate, House of Commons and provincial and territorial legislative assemblies, including Nunavut. There is also a table showing female cabinet membership across Canada, as well as extensive background notes.<sup>2</sup> An international section allows for comparisons with a number of other jurisdictions. The next section provides some brief historical background for these statistics.

## CANADA

### The Senate

Nominated by the King government in 1930, Ontario Liberal Cairine Wilson was the first woman appointed to the Senate. Her appointment was preceded by the celebrated "Persons Case."

Emily Murphy became a magistrate in an Alberta court in 1916. Her authority was immediately questioned on the grounds that "only men could be 'persons' in the statutes authorizing appointment of judges."<sup>3</sup> Three years later, the first conference of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada passed a resolution requesting that a woman be appointed to the Senate by the prime minister. The request was later renewed by two other women's organizations. Murphy was their choice as candidate. Both Arthur Meighen and Mackenzie King hesitated, repeating the earlier argument that women were not eligible for appointment on the grounds that they were not "persons" under s. 24 of the *British North America Act*.<sup>4</sup> (This section dealt with the appointment of senators.)

In 1927, Murphy and four other Alberta women petitioned the federal government for an order-in-council directing the Supreme Court to make a ruling on this constitutional point. On April 24, 1928, the Court declared that women were not persons. The women proceeded with their case to the final court of appeal at that time, the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council in London. On October 18, 1929, the Privy Council ruled that women were persons under s. 24 and were therefore eligible for appointment to the Senate.<sup>5</sup>

It was not until 1935 that Wilson was joined by another woman, Iva C. Fallis, a Conservative, also from Ontario. Eighteen more years passed before further women were appointed.<sup>6</sup> The current level of female representation (32) is the highest it has ever been.

The issue of women's representation surfaced during the last round of constitutional debates. Participants in a conference on institutional reform held in Calgary in January 1992, one of a cross-country series of constitutional conferences, "favoured an electoral system that would facilitate the representation of diversity within each province"<sup>7</sup> with respect to Senate reform.

In its February 1992 report, the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on a Renewed Canada wrote that a dominant theme in witnesses' presentations on Senate reform was proportional representation. The Committee made reference to the Calgary conference and said that a number of its witnesses had anticipated an argument presented at that gathering; proportional representation would provide better representation for women and other under-represented groups. It went on to recommend that the Senate should be elected by proportional representation.<sup>8</sup> Any hope of such a measure being introduced in the near future disappeared with the defeat of a national referendum on the Charlottetown constitutional accord in October 1992.<sup>9</sup>

### **The House of Commons**

A full suffrage bill for most Canadian women was passed in 1918.<sup>10</sup> The previous year, the Unionist federal government had allowed soldiers fighting abroad to nominate their nearest female relative over the age of 21 to act as a proxy in elections. However, it was not until 1919 that women were given the right to hold public office at the federal level.<sup>11</sup>

The election of 1921 was the first to include female candidates. Of the four women who ran, only Agnes MacPhail, a United Farmers of Ontario member from Grey Southeast, won her seat. MacPhail was to remain the lone woman in the Commons for 14 years; even as late as 1949, only five women had won seats.<sup>12</sup>

Female representation rose and fell over the years until the 1970s, when numbers began to increase markedly. Twenty-seven women were elected in 1984; two more women were successful in by-elections held in 1987. The federal election of June 1997 saw 62 women, win seats in the House of Commons. This record number of incumbents and new MPs came from seven of the provinces and both territories.

### ***Proposed Reforms***

The federal Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing released its final report, *Reforming Electoral Democracy*, in 1991. The Commission recognized that obstacles to women were inherent in the nomination process and made the following recommendations:

- 1) that limits be set on spending by all persons seeking the nomination of a registered constituency association; and
- 2) that the Income Tax Act be amended to include child



care expenses incurred by a primary care giver when she or he is seeking nomination or election.<sup>13</sup>

The Commission also encouraged political parties to involve more women in the electoral process through a financial incentive:

We recommend that should the overall percentage of women in the House of Commons be below 20 per cent following either of the next two elections, then:

- (1) at the two elections following the next election, the reimbursement of each registered party with at least 20 per cent female MPs be increased by an amount equivalent to the percentage of its women MPs up to a maximum of 150%;
- (2) this measure be automatically eliminated once the overall percentage of women in the House of Commons has attained 40 per cent; and
- (3) following the third election, if this measure is still in place, the Canada Elections Commission review it and recommend to Parliament whether it should be retained or adjusted.<sup>14</sup>

Two federal elections have been held since that recommendation was made. Today, women make up approximately 20% of MPs. The number of female MPs in three caucuses (Liberal, Bloc Québécois and New Democratic) currently exceeds 20%.

The federal government introduced Bill C-2, legislation to repeal and replace the *Canada Elections Act*, on October 14, 1999. First reading was followed by passage of a motion to send the Bill to the House of Commons' Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs. During a late October presentation to the Committee, the Government House Leader, Don Boudria, proposed amendments to Bill C-2. These included allowing a candidate to claim child care expenses as candidate expenses and allowing electors living in physical danger (e.g. women in shelters) "to indicate their former place of residence in order to vote." Mr. Boudria also asked for the Committee's advice with respect to a financial reward for parties which attracted a certain number of female candidates.<sup>15</sup> He put forward another suggestion respecting financial rewards during a second appearance before the Committee in early November. A female MP had recommended a threshold based on the number of women elected by a party as opposed to the number of female candidates.<sup>16</sup>

The Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs tabled its report on Bill C-2 on December 3, 1999. Added to the Bill was an amendment enabling electors reasonably "apprehensive of bodily harm" about using their current mailing address to apply to use another (s. 233(1.1)). A further amendment allowed for the claiming of childcare expenses and expenses related to the care of a physically or mentally incapacitated dependent as personal expenses (s. 409(1)).



## **The Provinces**

In some provinces women could vote and hold office even before those rights were granted by the federal government. Manitoba, in early 1916, was the first to have full female enfranchisement, followed by Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario, all by the end of 1917. At the same time, or shortly afterward, these provinces also allowed women to hold office. By 1925, women were both voting and eligible to hold office in all provinces except Quebec. Women in Quebec had to wait until 1940 for both rights.<sup>17</sup>

The first woman elected to a legislature in the British Empire was Louise McKinney who won a seat in Alberta in 1917. Mary Ellen Smith was elected to the British Columbia Legislature the following year. Ontario had to wait until 1943, when Agnes MacPhail and Margaret Luckock, both of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), were elected to sit for York East and Bracondale, respectively. Neither woman was re-elected in 1945, but MacPhail returned in 1948 and sat until 1951.<sup>18</sup>

## **Cabinets**

John Diefenbaker appointed the first woman to a federal cabinet post in 1957, Ellen Fairclough (PC - Hamilton West). Her first portfolio was that of Secretary of State, followed by Citizenship and Immigration and later the office of Postmaster General. In 1921 British Columbia and Alberta appointed the first female provincial cabinet ministers.<sup>19</sup> Margaret Birch (PC - Scarborough East) was named to the Ontario cabinet, as Minister without Portfolio, 51 years later.<sup>20</sup> Canada's first female Minister of Finance, Janice MacKinnon of Saskatchewan, was appointed in January 1993.<sup>21</sup>

## **Heads of Government and Party Leaders**

Kim Campbell became Canada's first female prime minister after winning the leadership of the federal Progressive Conservative Party in June 1993; however, both she and her party were defeated on October 25, 1993.<sup>22</sup> Rita Johnston became the first female premier in Canada in the spring of 1991 following the resignation of British Columbia's Bill Vander Zalm. She then won the leadership of the provincial Social Credit Party in July 1991, but was voted out of office along with her party only three months later. Nellie Cournoyea was elected Government Leader of the Northwest Territories by her fellow legislators after an October 1991 election.<sup>23</sup> Catherine Callbeck, who was elected PEI Liberal leader in January 1993, became the first woman to lead a Canadian political party to electoral victory in March 1993.<sup>24</sup> Jean Freisen (Manitoba - NDP) and Lois Boone (British Columbia - NDP) are deputy premiers of their respective provinces.

Following her November 1989 federal NDP leadership victory, Audrey McLaughlin became the first female leader of a national party in North America. The Yukon MP made history on the fourth ballot at the Party's national convention. Alexa McDonough, former leader of the NDP in Nova Scotia, was chosen McLaughlin's successor as leader in October 1995. Elizabeth Weir (New Brunswick - NDP), Pam Barrett (Alberta - NDP), Nancy MacBeth (Alberta - Lib), and Pat Duncan (Yukon - Lib) are all leaders of their respective provincial/territorial parties. Together with McLaughlin and McDonough, and former provincial leaders, they are the successors to earlier women who ran strong but unsuccessful leadership campaigns.

Rosemary Brown contested the leadership of the federal NDP in 1975, but lost to Ed Broadbent. The following year, Flora MacDonald placed sixth on the first ballot in an effort to succeed Robert Stanfield as leader of the federal Progressive Conservative Party.<sup>25</sup> Many more have run unsuccessfully for the leadership of provincial parties; for example, Sheila Copps (Ontario - Lib), Dianne Cunningham (Ontario - PC) and Annamarie Castrilli (Ontario - Lib) ran in 1982, 1990 and 1996, respectively.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Women are becoming increasingly involved in the political process around the world. A 1988 international survey by the Inter-Parliamentary Union found that more women held national political office at that time than had been the case in 1975.<sup>26</sup> The latter is a significant date, as it marked the beginning of the United Nations' Decade for Women. Canada's progress parallels that of other western democracies.

Of the 11 countries listed in Table 1, most granted women the right to vote and to stand for election during, or immediately after, World War One. Australia's Constitution of 1901 barred aboriginal people, both women and men, from voting; it was not until a 1967 referendum that relevant provisions were altered. Norwegian women were given the right to stand for office in 1907, but between that year and 1913 they had to meet the following criteria: private means, property, a good position and income. Women in the United Kingdom became able to vote in 1918 but had to be over the age of 30. In 1928 they gained full voting equality with men. The American Constitution of 1788 does not mention sex with regard to the right to stand for election to the House of Representatives or to the Senate. In all countries but Australia, New Zealand and the United States, women were first elected to national parliament shortly after being permitted to run for office.

In 1975, Sweden, Denmark and Norway had the highest percentages of women in their single or lower chambers. Canada had one of the lowest percentages; only Australia and France had lower percentages. Our situation has improved considerably since then; however, all countries listed in Table 1 have seen increases in their percentages of female representatives. (In 1990, the United Nations' Commission on the Status of Women recommended a 30% threshold as the level from which considerable momentum could be built for "attaining complete equality.")<sup>27</sup>

Using data available from the Inter-Parliamentary Union as of December 25, 1999, Table 1 shows that Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland now have the highest percentages of female parliamentarians. Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France have the lowest percentages of seats belonging to women. Australia and the United Kingdom saw percentages improve after their most recent general elections. The 1995 issue of this paper reported that Australia's House of Representatives was 8.8% female and the British House of Commons was 9.5% female.<sup>28</sup>

Despite their exclusion from Table 1, there are non-Western nations which have comparatively high levels of female representation. The Inter-Parliamentary Union ranks 178 countries according to the percentage of women in their lower or single House as of December 25, 1999. (Data on female representation was not available for some of the countries which appear on the table.) Canada ranks 20th. The top six countries, in decreasing order, are Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, the Netherlands, and Iceland.

Sweden's percentage is 42.7, while that of Iceland is 34.9. Also found among the top 20 are South Africa, New Zealand, Cuba, Viet Nam, Switzerland, Australia, Namibia, and China.

## Achieving Gender Balance

Attempts have been made by some jurisdictions to develop methods of formal representation for groups that are perceived to be disadvantaged. Women have sometimes been the targets of quotas, appointments and reserved seats. Supporters of these measures often describe them as being temporary but necessary to give women a foothold in government. Opponents have said that they are merely cosmetic and divert attention away from the more critical issues facing women. Lyn McLeod, the first woman to lead a political party in Ontario, had said that quotas

carry an implicit assumption that as women we are unable to compete on the basis of our skills and experience. We don't need guaranteed access, we need open access.<sup>29</sup>

According to a 1996 survey, Argentina had a statutory quota requiring political parties to have 30% female representation on their lists of candidates. A statutory quota of 33.3% female candidates had been in place in Belgium since 1994. National legislation in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Uganda, and Tanzania provided for seats to be reserved for women. Botswana and Egypt both appointed women to parliamentary seats.<sup>30</sup> The current level of female representation in most of these countries compares favourably with western democracies: Belgium - 23.3%; Uganda - 17.9%; Tanzania - 16.4%; Bangladesh - 9.1%; and Burkina Faso - 8.1%. Two percent of the legislators in Egypt's lower or single House are women; Nepal's proportion is 5.9%. (Data were not available for Argentina or Botswana.)

Special measures such as those mentioned above are only part of the broader issue of electoral systems. Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, and many other countries have what is called a 'first-past-the-post' or, more formally, a single-member, majority electoral system. Some believe that a system of proportional representation is more favourable to women.

The term 'proportional representation' refers to an ideal or principle whereby the strength of a party in an assembly is directly proportional to the strength of its electoral support.<sup>31</sup> Actual mechanisms vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Norway and Sweden are two countries which employ a form of proportional representation. Parties draw up lists of candidates to run in multi-member constituencies. A candidate's success is dependent on his or her party's proportion of the final vote and his or her placement on that party's list of candidates.<sup>32</sup>

The electoral success of women in countries with systems similar to those found in Norway and Sweden has led to calls for the introduction of proportional representation in 'first-past-the-post' jurisdictions.<sup>33</sup> Critics can point to the fact that before the end of World War Two, female representation in Nordic Parliaments was no higher than that in most countries. Women must also have high placements on a party's list in order to be successful candidates.<sup>34</sup>

## Related Developments

### *New Zealand*

In November 1993, New Zealanders voted to change their electoral system from a 'first-past-the-post' system to one of mixed member proportional (MMP). The first election to be held using the new system took place in October 1996. One half of the members were elected from ridings. Others came from seats set aside for Maoris and the remainder were from party lists. As a result of the election, 35 women became MPs in the 120 seat parliament. (Ten were elected in ridings; the remainder were on party lists.) Female representation was 10% higher at the end of 1996 than after the 1993 election.<sup>35</sup> After the election held in November 1999, women occupy 37 of the legislature's 120 seats, or 30.8%.

### *Scotland*

Scottish voters went to the polls on May 6, 1999, to elect representatives to their first parliament in nearly 300 years. The voting system used is referred to as the 'additional member system' (AMS). A type of proportional representation, it gave each voter two votes. One vote was for a constituency member in the style of the 'first-past-the-post' system. The second was for a party within a region. Each of eight parliamentary regions covers a group of constituencies and has seven 'additional' seats. Parties running for regional votes put forward a list of candidates with names shown in a fixed order. The first person on the list took the first seat a party won and so on.<sup>36</sup>

Over a quarter of both the constituency and the regional candidates were women, 30.3% and 28.1%, respectively.<sup>37</sup> Forty-eight women won seats as MSPs (Members of the Scottish Parliament). They represent 37.2% of the total 129 MSPs. Thirty of the women were elected in constituencies and 18 were elected in regions.<sup>38</sup>

### *Nunavut*

The Northwest Territories was split into two separate jurisdictions on April 1, 1999. The eastern portion is now known as Nunavut. The Nunavut Implementation Commission released a paper on the new territory's legislature and first election in December 1994. The paper recommended 10 or 11 two-member electoral districts. Each district would elect one male MLA and one female MLA. (This was not to be considered a quota system since all MLAs would be elected under a 'first-past-the-post' system.)<sup>39</sup>

Gender equality in the new legislature was the subject of a plebiscite held in May 1997. While only 39% of eligible voters cast ballots, 57% of those who did vote were against the creation of the world's first gender-equal legislature.<sup>40</sup> Supporters had said that such a body "would better reflect the division of labour and responsibility between men and women in Inuit society." Maniok Thompson, a territorial cabinet minister, a woman, and a critic of the concept, felt that women should be expected "to win their seats without a guarantee." She also stated that gender parity did not mean gender equality.<sup>41</sup> The results of the plebiscite were non-binding but were accepted by the federal and territorial governments and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.<sup>42</sup> The Nunavut legislature now has 19 members, 18 men and one woman.



### *UN Human Development Index (HDI)*

The United Nations comments on women's roles in society through a variety of publications, one of which is the annual *Human Development Report*. The report for 1999 contains national rankings according to a series of indices, among them the human development index (HDI), the gender-related development index (GDI) and the gender empowerment index (GEM).

Canada ranked first among 174 nations on the HDI, a composite index made up of three variables: life expectancy; educational attainment; and income. It also ranked first on the GDI, another composite index made up of the same three variables as the HDI but taking into account gender inequality. The five nations following Canada, in decreasing rank, for both the HDI and GDI were Norway, the United States, Japan, Belgium, and Sweden.

The GEM measures women's participation in economic and political life, and decision-making. Canada was fourth in this ranking. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were in the first three places. Germany, Finland and Iceland were fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively. The United States ranked eighth, the United Kingdom was 16<sup>th</sup> and France was 36<sup>th</sup>.<sup>43</sup>

**Table I**  
**Female Representation: International Comparisons**

Country:	Year to Vote	Year to Stand for Election	First Woman in National Parliament	Women in Single or Lower Chamber in 1975	% of Total Seats	Year of Last Election (single or lower chamber)	No. of Women in Chamber	% of Total Seats
Australia <sup>i</sup>	1901-1967	1901-1967	1943	0	0	1998	33	22.4
Canada <sup>ii</sup>	1917-1918	1919	1921	9	3.4	1997	60	19.9
Denmark <sup>iii</sup>	1915	1915	1918	28	15.6	1998	67	37.4
France <sup>iv</sup>	1944	1944	1944	8	1.6	1997	63	10.9
Germany <sup>v</sup>	1919	1919	1919	31	5.6	1998	207	30.9
Iceland <sup>vi</sup>	1915	1915	n.a.	3	5	1999	22	34.9
New Zealand <sup>vii</sup>	1893	1919	1933	4	4.6	1999	37	30.8
Norway <sup>viii</sup>	1913	1907	1911	24	15.5	1997	60	36.4
Sweden <sup>ix</sup>	1918-1921	1920	1921	75	21.4	1998	149	42.7
United Kingdom <sup>x</sup>	1918-1928	1918	1918	27	4.2	1997	121	18.4
United States <sup>xi</sup>	1920	1788	1916	16	3.6	1998	58	13.3

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Participation of Women in Political Life and in the Decision-making Process: A World Survey as at 1 April 1988*, Series "Reports and Documents," No. 15 (Geneva: International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation, 1988), Tables I and II; and Inter-Parliamentary Union's Internet website at <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>, as of 25 December 1999.

Although a general election may not have been held in a particular jurisdiction since the publication of the last issue of this paper, some figures may have changed due to resignations and/or by-elections.

<sup>i</sup> Australia's last parliamentary election was held in October 1998. Women hold 33 of the 147 seats in the House of Representatives.

<sup>ii</sup> Canadian figures are based on information from Table 3.

<sup>iii</sup> The last Danish election was held in March 1998. Women hold 67 of the 179 seats in the Folketing.

<sup>iv</sup> The last French elections were held in May and June 1997. Women hold 63 of the 577 seats in the National Assembly.

<sup>v</sup> German figures for 1975 are for what was then known as the Federal Republic of Germany. The reunited Federal Republic of Germany held its first election on 2 December 1990. The most recent election was held in September 1998. Women occupy 207 of the 669 seats in the Bundestag.

<sup>vi</sup> The last Icelandic general election was held in May 1999. Twenty-two women sit in the 63 seat Althing.

<sup>vii</sup> New Zealand's last parliamentary election was held in November 1999. Women hold 37 of the 120 seats in the House of Representatives. New Zealand's prime minister is a woman, Helen Clark. Information provided by the Chief Electoral Office, Auckland.

<sup>viii</sup> The last Norwegian parliamentary election was held in September 1997. Women occupy 60 of the 165 seats in the Storting.

<sup>ix</sup> The last Swedish election was held in September 1998. Women hold 149 of the 349 seats in the Riksdag.

<sup>x</sup> The last British election was held in May 1997. Women hold 121 of the 659 seats in the House of Commons.

<sup>xi</sup> The last election for the American House of Representatives was held in November 1998. Women hold 58 of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives.

**Table II-A**  
**Female Representation in the Canadian Senate**  
 (as of December 1999)

Senator <sup>a</sup>	Party	Date Appointed	Province
Raynell Andreychuk	PC	March 1993	Saskatchewan
Lise Bacon	Lib	September 1994	Quebec
Catherine Callbeck	Lib	September 1997	Prince Edward Island
Pat Carney	PC	August 1990	British Columbia
Sharon Carstairs	Lib	September 1994	Manitoba
Thelma Chalifoux	Lib	November 1997	Alberta
Ione Christensen	Lib	September 1999	Yukon
Ethel Cochrane	PC	November 1986	Newfoundland
Erminie Joy Cohen	PC	June 1993	New Brunswick
Joan Cook	Lib	March 1998	Newfoundland
Anne C. Cools	Lib	January 1984	Ontario
Mabel DeWare	PC	September 1990	New Brunswick
Joyce Fairbairn	Lib	June 1984	Alberta
Marisa Ferretti Barth	Lib	September 1997	Quebec
Sheila Finestone	Lib	August 1999	Quebec
Isobel Finnerty	Lib	September 1999	Ontario
Joan Fraser	Lib	September 1998	Quebec
Céline Hervieux-Payette	Lib	March 1995	Quebec
Janis Johnson	PC	September 1990	Manitoba
Thérèse Lavoie-Roux	PC	September 1990	Quebec
Marjory LeBreton	PC	June 1993	Ontario
Rose-Marie Losier-Cool	Lib	March 1995	New Brunswick
Shirley Maheu	Lib	February 1996	Quebec
Lorna Milne	Lib	September 1995	Ontario
Landon Pearson	Lib	September 1994	Ontario
Lucie Pépin	Lib	April 1997	Quebec
Marie-Paule Poulin	Lib	September 1995	Ontario
Vivienne Poy	Lib	September 1998	Ontario
Brenda Robertson	PC	December 1984	New Brunswick
Eileen Rossiter	PC	November 1986	Prince Edward Island
Mira Spivak	PC	November 1986	Manitoba
Very Rev. Lois Wilson	Ind.	June 1998	Ontario

<sup>a</sup> Jean B. Forest (Lib - Alberta) resigned in August 1998. Dalia Wood (Lib - Quebec) resigned in February 1999. Sister Mary Alice Butts (Lib-Nova Scotia) and Marian Maloney (Lib -Ontario) retired in August 1999.



**Table II-B**  
**Female Representation in the Canadian Senate by Province <sup>a</sup>**

Province/Territory	Female Senators	Total Senators	% Female Representation
British Columbia	1	6	16.7
Alberta	2	6	33.3
Saskatchewan	1	5	20.0
Manitoba	3	6	50.0
Ontario	8	22	36.4
Quebec	8	24	33.3
New Brunswick	4	10	40.0
Nova Scotia	0	9	0.0
Prince Edward Island	2	3	66.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	5	40.0
Yukon	1	1	100
Northwest Territories	0	1	0.0
Nunavut	0	1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>99 <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>32.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> The Senate now has 105 seats when fully occupied. One seat was added with the creation of Nunavut.

<sup>b</sup> There are six vacancies as of December 1999, two in Ontario, and one each in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Saskatchewan.

**Table III-A**  
**Female Representation in the House of Commons**  
 (as of December 1999)

**36<sup>th</sup> Parliament**

<b>Member<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Constituency</b>	<b>Province/Territory</b>
Diane Ablonczy	Ref	Calgary-Nose Hill	Alberta
Hélène Alarie	BQ	Louis-Hebert	Quebec
Jean Augustine	Lib	Etobicoke-Lakeshore	Ontario
Eleni Bakopanos	Lib	Ahuntsic	Quebec
Sue Barnes	Lib	London West	Ontario
Colleen Beaumier	Lib	Brampton West-Mississauga	Ontario
Carolyn Bennett	Lib	St. Paul's	Ontario
Ethel Blondin-Andrew	Lib	Western Arctic	Northwest Territories
Claudette Bradshaw	Lib	Moncton - Riverview - Dieppe	New Brunswick
Bonnie Brown	Lib	Oakville	Ontario
Sarmite Bulte	Lib	Parkdale-High Park	Ontario
Elinor Caplan	Lib	Thornhill	Ontario
Aileen Carroll	Lib	Barrie-Simcoe-Bradford	Ontario
Marlene Catterall	Lib	Ottawa West-Nepean	Ontario
Brenda Chamberlain	Lib	Guelph-Wellington	Ontario
Sheila Copps	Lib	Hamilton East	Ontario
Madeleine Dalphond-Guiral	BQ	Laval Centre	Quebec
Libby Davies	NDP	Vancouver East	British Columbia
Maud Debien	BQ	Laval East	Quebec
Bev Desjarlais	NDP	Churchill	Manitoba
Michelle Dockrill	NDP	Bras D'Or - Cape Breton	Nova Scotia
Raymonde Folco	Lib	Laval West	Quebec
Hedy Fry	Lib	Vancouver Centre	British Columbia
Christiane Gagnon	BQ	Quebec	Quebec
Jocelyne Girard-Bujold	BQ	Jonquiere	Quebec
Deborah Grey <sup>b</sup>	Ref	Edmonton North	Alberta
Albina Guarnieri	Lib	Mississauga East	Ontario
Monique Guay	BQ	Laurentides	Quebec
Louise Hardy	NDP	Yukon	Yukon
Marlene Jennings	Lib	Notre Dame de Grace-Lachine	Quebec
Nancy Karetak-Lindell	Lib	Nunavut	Nunavut
Karen Kraft Sloan	Lib	York North	Ontario
Francine Lalonde	BQ	Mercier	Quebec
Sophia Leung	Lib	Vancouver Kingsway	British Columbia
Wendy Lill	NDP	Dartmouth	Nova Scotia
Judi Longfield	Lib	Whitby-Ajax	Ontario

Diane Marleau	Lib	Sudbury	Ontario
Alexa McDonough <sup>c</sup>	NDP	Halifax	Nova Scotia
Anne McLellan	Lib	Edmonton West	Alberta
Val Meredith	Ref	South Surrey-White Rock-Langley	British Columbia
Maria Minna	Lib	Beaches-East York	Ontario
Carolyn Parrish	Lib	Mississauga Centre	Ontario
Beth Phinney	Lib	Hamilton Mountain	Ontario
Pauline Picard	BQ	Drummond	Quebec
Karen Redman	Lib	Kitchener Centre	Ontario
Lucienne Robillard	Lib	Westmount-Ville Marie	Quebec
Caroline St. Hilaire	BQ	Longueuil	Quebec
Diane St. Jacques	PC	Shefford	Quebec
Judy Sgro <sup>d</sup>	Lib	York West	Ontario
Christine Stewart	Lib	Northumberland	Ontario
Jane Stewart	Lib	Brant	Ontario
Yolande Thibeault	Lib	St. Lambert	Quebec
Paddy Torsney	Lib	Burlington	Ontario
Suzanne Tremblay <sup>e</sup>	BQ	Rimouski-Mitis	Quebec
Rose-Marie Ur	Lib	Lambton-Kent-Middlesex	Ontario
Angela Vautour	PC	Beausejour-Petitcodiac	New Brunswick
Pierrette Venne	BQ	St. Bruno-St. Hubert	Quebec
Judy Wasylycia-Leis	NDP	Winnipeg North Centre	Manitoba
Elsie Wayne <sup>f</sup>	PC	Saint John	New Brunswick
Susan Whelan	Lib	Essex	Ontario

<sup>a</sup> The last federal election was held on 2 June 1997. Sharon Hayes (Ref - Port Moody-Coquitlam) was elected at that time, but she has since resigned. Shaughnessy Cohen (Lib - Windsor-St. Clair) was elected in June 1997 but died in December 1998. Sheila Finestone (Lib - Mount Royal) was also elected in June 1997 but resigned in August 1999 and is now in the Senate.

<sup>b</sup> Deborah Grey is chair of the Reform caucus.

<sup>c</sup> Alexa McDonough is NDP leader.

<sup>d</sup> Judy Sgro was elected in a by-election held 15 November 1999.

<sup>e</sup> Suzanne Tremblay is Deputy BQ leader.

<sup>f</sup> Elsie Wayne is Deputy PC leader.

**Table III-B**  
**Female Representation in the**  
**House of Commons by Parliament (1980 - 1999)**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
32 <sup>nd</sup>	16	282	5.7
33 <sup>rd</sup>	29	282	10.3
34 <sup>th</sup>	40	295	13.6
35 <sup>th</sup>	54	294 <sup>a</sup>	18.4
36 <sup>th</sup>	60	301	19.9

<sup>a</sup> One vacancy as of November 1995.

**Table IV-A**  
**Female Representation in the Alberta Legislative Assembly**

23<sup>rd</sup> Parliament 1993 - 1997; Election - June 15, 1993

24<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1997 - as of December 1999; Election - March 11, 1997

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency (23rd / 24th)
	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>		
Muriel Abdurahman	X		Lib	Clover Bar-Fort Saskatchewan
Mary Anne Balsillie <sup>a</sup>	X		Lib	Redwater
Pam Barrett <sup>b</sup>		X	NDP	Edmonton-Highlands
Laurie Blakeman		X	Lib	Edmonton Centre
Jocelyn Burgener	X	X	PC	Calgary-Currie
Pearl Calahasen	X	X	PC	Lesser Slave Lake
Debby Carlson	X	X	Lib	Edmonton-Ellerslie
Iris Evans		X	PC	Sherwood Park
Heather Forsyth	X	X	PC	Calgary-Fish Creek
Yvonne Fritz	X	X	PC	Calgary-Cross
Judy Gordon	X	X	PC	Lacombe-Stettler
Marlene Graham		X	PC	Calgary-Lougheed
Carol Haley <sup>c</sup>	X	X	PC	Three Hills-Airdrie / Airdrie-Rocky View
Alice Hanson	X		Lib	Edmonton-Highlands-Beverly
Bettie Hewes	X		Lib	Edmonton-Gold Bar
Karen Kryczka		X	PC	Calgary West
Bonnie Laing	X	X	PC	Calgary-Bow

Karen Leibovici	X	X	Lib	Edmonton-Meadowlark
Nancy MacBeth <sup>d</sup>		X	Lib	Edmonton-McClung
Shirley McClellan	X	X	PC	Chinook / Drumheller-Chinook
Dianne Mirosh	X		PC	Calgary-Glenmore
Patricia Nelson <sup>e</sup>	X	X	PC	Calgary-Foothills
Mary O'Neill		X	PC	St. Albert
Sue Olsen		X	Lib	Edmonton-Norwood
Pamela Paul		X	Lib	Edmonton-Castle Downs
Linda Sloan		X	Lib	Edmonton-Riverview
Colleen Soetaert <sup>f</sup>	X	X	Lib	Spruce Grove-Sturgeon-St. Albert
Janis Tarchuk		X	PC	Banff-Cochrane
<b>Total:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Mary Anne Balsillie was elected in a by-election held on 21 May 1996.

(She is not included in Table IV-B.)

<sup>b</sup> Pam Barrett is NDP leader.

<sup>c</sup> Carol Haley is Government whip.

<sup>d</sup> Nancy MacBeth is Liberal leader.

<sup>e</sup> At the time of the 23rd Legislature, Patricia Nelson was known as Patricia Black.

<sup>f</sup> Colleen Soetaert is Liberal whip.

**Table IV-B**  
**Female Representation in Alberta**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
23 <sup>rd</sup>	16	83	19.3
24 <sup>th</sup>	23	83	27.7



**Table V-A**  
**Female Representation in the**  
**British Columbia Legislative Assembly**  
 35<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1992 - 1996; Election - October 17, 1991  
 36<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1996 - as of December 1999; Election - May 28, 1996

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency
	35 <sup>th</sup>	36 <sup>th</sup>		
Lois Boone <sup>a</sup>	X	X	NDP	Prince George-Mount Robson
Gretchen Mann Brewin <sup>b</sup>	X	X	NDP	Victoria-Beacon Hill
Ida Chong		X	Lib	Oak Bay-Gordon Head
Christy Clark		X	Lib	Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain
Barbara Copping	X		NDP	Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain
Elizabeth Cull	X		NDP	Oak Bay-Gordon Head
Anne Edwards	X		NDP	Kootenay
Evelyn Gillespie		X	NDP	Comox Valley
Anita Hagen	X		NDP	New Westminster
Sue Hammell	X	X	NDP	Surrey - Green Timbers
Sindi Hawkins		X	Lib	Okanagan West
Jenny Kwan		X	NDP	Vancouver-Mount Pleasant
Margaret Lord	X		NDP	Comox Valley
Joy MacPhail	X	X	NDP	Vancouver-Hastings
Darlene Marzari	X		NDP	Vancouver-Point Grey
Cathy McGregor		X	NDP	Kamloops
Bonnie McKinnon		X	Lib	Surrey-Cloverdale
Shannon O'Neill	X		NDP	Shuswap
Jackie Pement	X		NDP	Bulkley Valley-Stikine
Penny Priddy	X	X	NDP	Surrey-Newton
Jan Pullinger	X	X	NDP	Cowichan-Ladysmith
Judith Reid <sup>c</sup>		X	Lib	Parksville-Qualicum
Linda Reid	X	X	Lib	Richmond East
April Sanders <sup>d</sup>		X	Lib	Okanagan-Vernon
Joan Sawicki	X	X	NDP	Burnaby-Willingdon
Joan Smallwood	X	X	NDP	Surrey-Whalley
Lynn Stephens	X	X	Lib	Langley
Judi Tyabji	X		Ind	Okanagan East
Erda Walsh		X	NDP	Kootenay
Katherine Whittred		X	Lib	North Vancouver-Lonsdale
<b>Total:</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Lois Boone is Deputy Premier.

<sup>b</sup> Gretchen Mann Brewin is Speaker.

<sup>c</sup> Judith Reid was elected in a by-election held on 14 December 1998.

<sup>d</sup> April Sanders is Liberal caucus chair.

**Table V-B**  
**Female Representation in British Columbia**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
35 <sup>th</sup>	19	75	25.3
36 <sup>th</sup>	21	75	28.0

**Table VI-A**  
**Female Representation in the**  
**Manitoba Legislative Assembly**

36<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1995 - 1999; Election - April 25, 1995

37<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1999 - as of December 1999; Election - September 21, 1999

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency
	36 <sup>th</sup>	37 <sup>th</sup>		
Nancy Allan		X	NDP	St. Vital
Linda Asper		X	NDP	Riel
Becky Barrett	X	X	NDP	Wellington
Marianne Cerilli	X	X	NDP	Radisson
Louise Dacquay	X	X	PC	Seine River
Myrna Driedger <sup>a</sup>	X	X	PC	Charleswood
Jean Friesen	X	X	NDP	Wolseley
Bonnie Korzeniowski		X	NDP	St. James
Diane McGifford	X	X	NDP	Osborne
Linda McIntosh	X		PC	Assiniboia
MaryAnn Mihychuk	X	X	NDP	St. James
Bonnie Mitchelson	X	X	PC	River East
Shirley Render	X		PC	St. Vital
Joy Smith		X	NDP	Fort Garry
Rosemary Vodrey	X		PC	Fort Garry
Rosann Wowchuk	X	X	NDP	Swan River
<b>Total:</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Myrna Driedger was elected in a by-election held on 28 April 1998.



**Table VI-B**  
**Female Representation in Manitoba**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
36 <sup>th</sup>	12	57	21.1
37 <sup>th</sup>	13	57	22.8

**Table VII-A**  
**Female Representation in the**  
**New Brunswick Legislative Assembly**

53<sup>rd</sup> Parliament 1995 - 1999; Election - September 11, 1995  
54<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1999 - as of December 1999; Election - June 7, 1999

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency
	53 <sup>rd</sup>	54 <sup>th</sup>		
Jane Barry	X		Lib	Saint John-Lancaster
Margaret-Ann Blaney		X	PC	Saint John-Kings
Ann Breault	X		Lib	Western Charlotte
Pat Crossman		X	PC	Riverview
Georgie Day	X		Lib	Hampton-Belleisle
Madeleine Dubé		X	PC	Edmundston
Brenda Fowlie		X	PC	Kennebecasis
Kim Jardine		X	PC	Miramichi Centre
Laureen Jarrett	X		Lib	Saint John-Kings
Carole Keddy		X	PC	Saint John-Champlain
Joan Kingston	X		Lib	New Maryland
Joan MacAlpine		X	PC	Moncton South
Marcelle Mersereau	X	X	Lib	Bathurst
Rose-May Poirier		X	PC	Rogersville-Kouchibouguac
Carole de Ste. Croix	X		Lib	Dalhousie-Restigouche East
Elizabeth Weir <sup>a</sup>	X	X	NDP	Saint John Harbour
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Elizabeth Weir is NDP leader.

**Table VII-B**  
**Female Representation in New Brunswick**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
53 <sup>rd</sup>	8	53 <sup>a</sup>	15.1
54 <sup>th</sup>	10	55	18.9

<sup>a</sup> Two vacancies as of July 1998.

**Table VIII-A**  
**Female Representation in the Newfoundland and Labrador**  
**House of Assembly**

43<sup>rd</sup> Parliament 1996 - 1999; Election - February 22, 1996

44<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1999 - as of December 1999; Election - February 9, 1999

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency
	43 <sup>rd</sup>	44 <sup>th</sup>		
Joan Marie Aylward	X	X	Lib	St. John's Centre
Julie Bettney	X	X	Lib	Mount Pearl
Judy Foote	X	X	Lib	Grand Bank
Mary Hodder	X	X	Lib	Burin-Placentia West
Yvonne Jones <sup>a</sup>	X	X	Lib	Cartwright-L'Anse Au Clair
Sandra Kelly	X	X	Lib	Gander
Sheila Osborne <sup>b</sup>	X	X	PC	St. John's West
Anna Thistle	X	X	Lib	Grand Falls-Buchans
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Yvonne Jones sat as an independent in the 43rd Parliament.

<sup>b</sup> Sheila Osborne was elected in a by-election held on 21 July 1997.

**Table VIII-B**  
**Female Representation in Newfoundland and Labrador**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
43 <sup>rd</sup>	8	48	16.7
44 <sup>th</sup>	8	48	16.7

**Table IX-A**  
**Female Representation in the Legislative Assembly**  
**of the Northwest Territories**

13<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1995 - 1999; Election- October 16, 1995<sup>a</sup>  
 14<sup>th</sup> Parliament as of December 1999; Election-December 6, 1999

Member	Parliament		Constituency
	13 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	
Jane Groenewegen	X	X	Hay River
Sandy Lee		X	Range Lake
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Manotik Thompson (Aivilik) was elected on October 16, 1995. She ran in Nunavut's first election on February 15, 1999, and won a seat.

**Table IX-B**  
**Female Representation in the Northwest Territories**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members		Total Members	% Female Representation
13 <sup>th</sup>	1995-99	2	24	8.3
	1999	1	14	7.1
14 <sup>th</sup>		2	19	10.5

**Table X-A**  
**Female Representation in the**  
**Nova Scotia House of Assembly**

57<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1998 - 1999; Election - March 24, 1998  
 58<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1999 - as of December 1999; Election - July 27, 1999

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency
	57 <sup>th</sup>	58 <sup>th</sup>		
Yvonne Atwell	X		NDP	Preston
Muriel Baillie		X	PC	Pictou West
Francene Cosman	X		Lib	Bedford - Fall River
Rosemary Godin	X		NDP	Sackville - Beaver Bank
Helen MacDonald	X		NDP	Cape Breton - The Lakes
Maureen MacDonald <sup>a</sup>	X	X	NDP	Halifax Needham
Mary Ann McGrath		X	PC	Halifax - Bedford Basin
Eileen O' Connell	X	X	NDP	Halifax Fairview
Jane Purves		X	PC	Halifax Citadel
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Maureen Macdonald is NDP caucus chair.

**Table X-B**  
**Female Representation in Nova Scotia**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
57 <sup>th</sup>	6	52	11.5
58 <sup>th</sup>	5	52	9.6

**Table XI-A**  
**Female Representation in the**  
**Legislative Assembly of Nunavut**

1<sup>st</sup> Parliament 1999 - as of December 1999; Election - February 15, 1999

Member	Parliament	Constituency
	1 <sup>st</sup>	
Manitok Thompson	X	Rankin Inlet South/ Whale Cove

**Table XI-A**  
**Female Representation in Nunavut**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
1 <sup>st</sup>	1	19	5.3

**Table XII-A**  
**Female Representation**  
**in the Ontario Legislature**

36<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1995 - 1999; Election - June 8, 1995  
 37<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1999 - as of December 1999; Election - June 3, 1999

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency (36 <sup>th</sup> / 37 <sup>th</sup> )
	36 <sup>th</sup> <sup>a</sup>	37 <sup>th</sup>		
Isabel Bassett	X		PC	St. Andrew - St. Patrick
Marie Bountrogianni		X	Lib	Hamilton Mountain
Marion Boyd	X		NDP	London Centre
Claudette Boyer		X	Lib	Ottawa - Vanier
Annamarie Castrilli	X		Lib	Downsview
Marilyn Churley <sup>b</sup>	X	X	NDP	Riverdale / Broadview - Greenwood
Dianne Cunningham	X	X	PC	London North / London North Centre
Caroline Di Cocco		X	Lib	Sarnia - Lambton
Leona Dombrowsky		X	Lib	Hastings - Frontenac - Lennox and Addington
Janet Ecker	X	X	PC	Durham West / Pickering - Ajax - Uxbridge
Brenda Elliott	X	X	PC	Guelph / Guelph - Wellington
Barb Fisher	X		PC	Bruce
Helen Johns	X	X	PC	Huron / Huron - Bruce
Frances Lankin <sup>c</sup>	X	X	NDP	Beaches - Woodbine / Beaches - East York
Margaret Marland	X	X	PC	Mississauga South
Shelley Martel	X	X	NDP	Sudbury East / Nickel Belt
Lyn McLeod	X	X	Lib	Fort William / Thunder Bay - Atikokan
Tina Molinari		X	PC	Thornhill
Julia Munro	X	X	PC	Durham - York / York North
Marilyn Mushinski	X	X	PC	Scarborough - Ellesmere / Scarborough Centre
Sandra Pupatello <sup>d</sup>	X	X	Lib	Windsor - Sandwich / Windsor West
Lillian Ross	X		PC	Hamilton West
Elizabeth Witmer	X	X	PC	Waterloo North / Kitchener - Waterloo
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Elinor Caplan (Lib - Oriole) was elected on 8 June 1995 but resigned to run in the 1997 federal election.

<sup>b</sup> Marilyn Churley is NDP whip.

<sup>c</sup> Frances Lankin is Deputy NDP leader.

<sup>d</sup> Sandra Pupatello is Deputy Liberal leader.

**Table XII-B**  
**Female Representation in Ontario, by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
36 <sup>th</sup>	18	129 <sup>a</sup>	14.0
37 <sup>th</sup>	18	103	17.5

<sup>a</sup> One vacancy as of July 1998.

**Table XIII-A**  
**Female Representation in**  
**the Prince Edward Island Legislative Assembly**  
59<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1993 - 1996; Election - March 29, 1993  
60<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1997 - as of December 1999; Election - November 18, 1996

Members	Parliament		Party	Constituency
	59 <sup>th</sup>	60 <sup>th</sup>		
Catherine Callbeck <sup>a</sup>	X		Lib	Queen's First
Mildred Dover		X	PC	Tracadie - Fort Augustus
Nancy Guptill <sup>b</sup>	X		Lib	Prince Fifth
Elizabeth Hubley	X		Lib	Prince Fourth
Roberta Hubley	X		Lib	Kings Third
Jeannie Lea	X		Lib	Queens Sixth
Rose Marie MacDonald	X		Lib	Kings Fifth
Beth MacKenzie <sup>c</sup>		X	PC	Park Corner - Oyster Bed
Patricia Mella	X	X	PC	Queens Third / Glen Stewart - Bellevue Cove
Marion Murphy	X		PC	Queens First
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Catherine Callbeck was Premier from 1993 until she announced her resignation in August 1996.

<sup>b</sup> Nancy Guptill (Lib - St. Eleanors Summerside) was re-elected on 18 November 1996, but resigned in September 1999.

<sup>c</sup> Beth MacKenzie is Government Whip.

**Table XIII-B**  
**Female Representation in Prince Edward Island**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
59 <sup>th</sup>	8	30	26.7
60 <sup>th</sup>	3	26 <sup>a</sup>	11.5

<sup>a</sup> One vacancy as of December 1999.



**Table XIV-A**  
**Female Representation**  
**in the Quebec National Assembly**

35<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1994 - 1998; Election - September 12, 1994  
 36<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1999 - as of December 1999; Election - November 30, 1998

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency
	35 <sup>th</sup>	36 <sup>th</sup>		
Diane Barbeau	X	X	PQ	Vanier
Line Beauchamp		X	Lib	Sauvé
Louise Beaudoin	X	X	PQ	Chambly
Madeleine Bélanger	X	X	PQ	Mégantic-Compton
Jeanne L. Blackburn	X		PQ	Chicoutimi
Manon Blanchet		X	PQ	Crémazie
Jocelyne Caron <sup>a</sup>	X	X	PQ	Terrebonne
Denise Carrier-Perreault	X	X	PQ	Chutes-de-la-Chaudière
Solange Charest	X	X	PQ	Rimouski
Margaret F. Delisle	X	X	Lib	Jean-Talon
Rita Dionne-Marsolais	X	X	PQ	Rosemont
Danielle Doyer	X	X	PQ	Matapédia
Liza Frulla	X		Lib	Marguerite-Bourgeoys
Monique Gagnon-Tremblay	X	X	Lib	Saint-François
Linda Goupil		X	PQ	Lévis
Louise Harel	X	X	PQ	Hochelaga-Maisonneuve
Fatima Houda-Pepin	X	X	Lib	La Pinère
Monique Jérôme-Forget		X	Lib	Marguerite-Bourgeoys
Michèle Lamquin-Éthier <sup>b</sup>	X	X	Lib	Bourassa
Diane Leblanc <sup>c</sup>	X	X	Lib	Beauce-Sud
Lyse Leduc	X	X	PQ	Mille-Îles
Nicole Léger <sup>d</sup>	X	X	PQ	Point-aux-Trembles
Diane Lemieux		X	PQ	Bourget
Nicole Loiselle	X	X	Lib	Sainte-Henri-Sainte-Anne
Agnes Maltais		X	PQ	Taschereau
Marie Malavoy	X		PQ	Sherbrooke
Pauline Marois	X	X	PQ	Taillon
Natalie Normandeau		X	Lib	Bonaventure
Lucie Papineau <sup>c</sup>	X	X	PQ	Prévost
Hélène Robert	X	X	PQ	Deux-Montagnes
Céline Signori	X	X	PQ	Blainville
Claire Vaive	X		Lib	Chapleau
Cécile Vermette	X	X	PQ	Marie-Victorin
<b>Total:</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Jocelyne Caron is Chief Government whip.

<sup>b</sup> Michèle Lamquin-Éthier was elected in a by-election held on 6 October 1997.

<sup>c</sup> Diane Leblanc and Lucie Papineau were elected in by-elections held on 28 April 1997.

<sup>d</sup> Nicole Léger was elected in a by-election held on 9 December 1996.



**Table XIV-B**  
**Female Representation in Quebec**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
35 <sup>th</sup>	26	123 <sup>a</sup>	21.1
36 <sup>th</sup>	29	125	23.2

<sup>a</sup> Two vacancies as of July 1998.

**Table XV-A**  
**Female Representation in the**  
**Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly**

23<sup>rd</sup> Parliament 1996 - 1999; Election - June 21, 1995

24<sup>th</sup> Parliament as of December 1999; Election - September 16, 1999

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency
	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>		
Patricia Atkinson	X	X	NDP	Saskatoon-Nutana
Brenda Bakken		X	SKP <sup>a</sup>	Weyburn-Big Muddy
Judy Bradley	X		NDP	Weyburn-Big Muddy
Joanne Crofford	X	X	NDP	Regina Centre
June Draude	X	X	SKP	Kelvington-Wadena
Doreen Eagles		X	SKP	Estevan
Doreen Hamilton	X	X	NDP	Regina-Wascana Plains
Donna Harpauer		X	SKP	Watrous
Lynda Haverstock	X		Ind	Saskatoon-Greystone
Debbie Higgins		X	NDP	Moose Jaw Wakamow
Carolyn Jones		X	NDP	Saskatoon Meewasin
Arlene Julé	X	X	SKP	Humboldt
Judy Junor <sup>b</sup>	X	X	NDP	Saskatoon-Eastview
Pat Lorje	X	X	NDP	Saskatoon Southeast
Janice MacKinnon	X	X	NDP	Saskatoon Idylwyld
Suzanne Murray	X		NDP	Regina Qu' Appelle Valley
Sharon Murrell	X		NDP	Battleford-Cut Knife
Violet Stanger	X		NDP	Lloydminster
Carol Teichrob	X		NDP	Saskatoon-Meewasin
<b>Total:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>		

<sup>a</sup> SKP is the Saskatchewan Party.

<sup>b</sup> Judy Junor was elected in a by-election held on 24 June 1998.

**Table XV-B**  
**Female Representation in Saskatchewan**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
23 <sup>rd</sup>	14	58	24.1
24 <sup>th</sup>	13	57 <sup>a</sup>	22.8

<sup>a</sup> One seat subject to recount as of January 2000.

**Table XVI-A**  
**Female Representation in the**  
**Legislative Assembly of the Yukon Territory**

28<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1992 - 1996; Election - October 19, 1992  
29<sup>th</sup> Parliament 1996 - as of December 1999; Election - September 30, 1996

Member	Parliament		Party	Constituency
	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>		
Pam Buckway <sup>a</sup>		X	Lib	Lake Laberge
Pat Duncan <sup>b</sup>		X	Lib	Porter Creek South
Sue Edelman		X	Lib	Riverdale South
Bea Firth <sup>c</sup>	X		Ind	Riverdale South
Margaret Commodore	X		NDP	Whitehorse Centre
Lois Moorcroft	X	X	NDP	Mount Lorne
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Pam Buckway was elected in a by-election held on 25 October 1999.

<sup>b</sup> Pat Duncan is Liberal leader.

<sup>c</sup> Bea Firth was leader of the Independent Alliance Party; however, the Party was not formally recognized in the House and she did not have standing as a party leader in House proceedings.

**Table XVI-B**  
**Female Representation in Yukon Territory**  
**by Parliament**

Parliament	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
28 <sup>th</sup>	3	15 <sup>a</sup>	20.0
29 <sup>th</sup>	4	17	23.5

<sup>a</sup> Two vacancies as of November 1995.

**Table XVII**  
**Elected Female Representation**  
**in the Parliaments of Canada, the Provinces and Territories**  
**by most recent Parliament**

Jurisdiction	Female Members	Total Members	% Female Representation
Canada	60	301	19.9
Alberta	23	83	27.7
British Columbia	21	75	23.0
Manitoba	13	57	22.8
New Brunswick	10	55	18.9
Newfoundland	8	48	16.7
Northwest Territories	2	19	10.5
Nova Scotia	5	52	9.6
Nunavut	1	19	5.3
Ontario	18	103	17.5
Prince Edward Island	3	26	11.5
Quebec	29	125	23.2
Saskatchewan	13	57	22.8
Yukon	4	17	23.5
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1037</b>	<b>20.3</b>

**Table XVIII**  
**Female Representation in**  
**Federal, Provincial and Territorial Cabinets**  
 (as of January 2000)

<b>Federal</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Ethel Blondin-Andrew	Secretary of State (Children and Youth)
Claudette Bradshaw	Minister of Labour; Federal Coordinator on Homelessness
Elinor Caplan	Minister of Citizenship and Immigration
Sheila Copps	Minister of Canadian Heritage
Hedy Fry	Secretary of State (Multiculturalism) (Status of Women)
Anne McLellan	Minister of Justice
Maria Minna	Minister of International Cooperation
Lucienne Robillard	Minister responsible for Infrastructure; President of the Treasury Board
Jane Stewart	Minister of Human Resources Development
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Pearl Calahasen	Associate Minister of Aboriginal Affairs
Iris Evans	Minister of Children's Services
Shirley McClellan	Minister of International and Intergovernmental Relations; Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs
Patricia Nelson	Minister of Government Services
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Lois Boone	Deputy Premier; Minister for Children and Families
Jenny Kwan	Minister of Women's Equality
Penny Priddy	Minister of Health; Minister responsible for Seniors
Jan Pullinger	Minister of Community Development, Cooperatives and Volunteers
Joan Sawicki	Minister of Environment, Lands and Parks
Joan Smallwood	Minister of Labour
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Becky Barrett	Minister of Labour; Minister responsible for Multiculturalism; Minister responsible for the Civil Service; Minister charged with the administration of the <i>Workers' Compensation Act</i>
Jean Friesen	Deputy Premier; Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Diane McGifford	Minister of Culture, Heritage and Tourism; Minister responsible for the Status of Women; Minister responsible for Seniors; Minister charged with the administration of the <i>Liquor Control Act</i> , and of the <i>Manitoba Lotteries Corporation Act</i>
MaryAnn Mihychuk	Minister of Industry, Trade and Mines
Rosann Wowchuk	Minister of Agriculture and Food

<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Margaret-Ann Blaney	Minister of Transportation
Kim Jardine	Minister of the Environment
Joan McAlpine	Minister of Municipalities and Housing
<b>Newfoundland</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Joan Marie Aylward	Minister of Municipal and Provincial Affairs (January 13, 2000)
Julie Bettney	Minister of Human Resources and Employment; Minister responsible for the Status of Women
Judy Foote	Minister of Education
Sandra Kelly	Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology
Anna Thistle	President, Treasury Board
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Jane Purves	Minister of Education; Minister responsible for the Technology and Science Secretariat; Minister responsible for the administration of the Advisory Council on the <i>Status of Women Act</i> ; Minister responsible for the Nova Scotia Sport and Recreation Commission
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Manitok Thompson	Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Technical Services
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Dianne Cunningham	Minister of Training, Colleges and Universities
Janet Ecker	Minister of Education
Helen Johns	Minister Citizenship, Culture and Recreation; Minister responsible for Seniors and Women
Margaret Marland	Minister without Portfolio (Children)
Elizabeth Witmer	Minister of Health and Long-Term care
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Mildred Dover	Minister of Health and Social Services
Pat Mella	Treasurer
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Louise Beaudoin	Minister of International Relations; Minister responsible for relations with French-Speaking Communities; Minister responsible for the Charter of the French Language
Louise Harel	Minister of State for Municipal Affairs and Greater Montreal; Minister of Municipal Affairs and Greater Montreal; Minister responsible for Seniors
Linda Goupil	Minister of Justice; Minister responsible for the Status of Women
Nicole Léger	Minister assigned to Child and Family Welfare
Diane Lemieux	Minister of State for Labour and Employment; Minister of Labour; Minister responsible for Employment

Agnès Maltais	Minister of Culture and Communications
Pauline Marois	Minister of State for Health and Social Services; Minister of Health and Social Services; Minister of Child and Family Welfare
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Patricia Atkinson	Minister of Health
Joanne Crofford	Minister of Labour; Minister responsible for the Status of Women; Minister responsible for Gaming
Doreen Hamilton	Minister responsible for Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation; Minister responsible for the Liquor and Gaming Authority
Judy Junor	Associate Minister of Health; Minister responsible for Seniors
Janice MacKinnon	Minister of Economic and Co-operative Development; Minister responsible for the Information Highway
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
Lois Moorcroft	Minister of Education; Minister of Justice; Minister responsible for the Women's Directorate



## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The Progressive Conservative Party had 56 female candidates in the 1997 federal election, the Liberals 84, the NDP 107, the Bloc Québécois 16, and the Reform Party 23. Information provided by Elections Canada, Ottawa.

<sup>2</sup> The information provided was taken from Internet sites and verified through e-mail and telephone contacts.

<sup>3</sup> Penney Kome, *Women of Influence: Canadian Women and Politics* (Toronto: Doubleday, 1985), p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> Alison Prentice et al., *Canadian Women: A History* (Toronto: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1988), p. 282.

<sup>5</sup> A. Anne McLellan, "Legal Implications of the Persons Case," *Constitutional Forum* 1:1 (October 1989): 11-12.

<sup>6</sup> Kome, *Women of Influence*, p. 204.

<sup>7</sup> Canada West Foundation, *Conference Report: Renewal of Canada - Institutional Reform* (Calgary: The Foundation, January 1992), p. 10.

<sup>8</sup> Canada, Parliament, Special Joint Committee on a Renewed Canada, *Report* (Ottawa: The Committee, February 1992), pp. 45-46.

<sup>9</sup> "Charlottetown accord rejected," *Canadian News Facts* 26:19 (16-31 October 1992): 4639; and Elaine Campbell and Lisa Young, "Women's Representation" in *Fleming's Canadian Legislatures 1997*, eds. Robert J. Fleming and J.E. Glenn, 11<sup>th</sup> ed. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997), p. 82.

<sup>10</sup> The *Women's Franchise Act* of 1918 gave the vote to women who were British subjects, over the age of 21, and in possession of the qualifications that entitled men to vote in the province in which they resided. See Catherine L. Cleverdon, *The Woman Suffrage Movement in Canada*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974), p. 136. Many women continued to be excluded from the franchise. For example, women of Japanese descent, like their male counterparts, could not vote until 1948.

<sup>11</sup> Sylvia B. Bashevkin, *Toeing the Lines: Women and Party Politics in English Canada*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1993), Table 1.1, p. 5.

<sup>12</sup> Kome, *Women of Influence*, p. 198.

<sup>13</sup> Canada, Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, *Reforming Electoral Democracy: Final Report*, vol. 2 (Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1991), p. 271.

<sup>14</sup> Canada, Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, *Reforming Electoral Democracy: Final Report*, vol. 1, p. 273.

<sup>15</sup> Canada, House of Commons, Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs, "Evidence," 26 October 1999. Internet site at

<http://www.parl.gc.ca/InfoComDoc/36/HAFF/Meetings/Evidence/haffev03-e.htm> accessed on 4 November 1999.

<sup>16</sup> Canada, House of Commons, Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs, "Evidence: Unedited Copy," 3 November 1999.

<sup>17</sup> Kome, *Women of Influence*, pp. 11-12; and Bashevkin, *Toeing the Lines*, Table 1.1, p. 5. Newfoundland did not become a Canadian province until 1949. Women were able to vote and eligible to hold office in that jurisdiction by 1925.

<sup>18</sup> Kome, *Women of Influence*, p. 29; and Debra Forman, comp. and ed., *Legislators and Legislatures of Ontario*, 3 vols. (Toronto: Research and Information Services, Legislative Library, 1984), 1:xxii and 3:56 and 70.



<sup>19</sup> Kome, *Women of Influence*, pp. 198, 205, and 207.

<sup>20</sup> Birch became the first woman to hold a cabinet portfolio in Ontario when she was appointed Provincial Secretary for Social Development in 1974. See Forman, *Legislators and Legislatures of Ontario*, 1:xlvi and 1:1.

<sup>21</sup> "Resignation forces Sask. Cabinet shuffle," *The Public Sector* (18 January 1993): 3.

<sup>22</sup> Ms. Campbell stepped down as leader of her party on 13 December 1993.

<sup>23</sup> Robert Matas, "Victorious Johnston setting stage early for next election," *Globe and Mail*, 22 July 1991; and "N.W.T. elects woman as leader for 1<sup>st</sup> time," *Toronto Star*, 14 November 1991. Cournoyea did not run for re-election in the 1995 NWT election.

<sup>24</sup> Dean Beeby, "Callbeck devient la première femme élue au poste de premier ministre," *Le Droit*, 30 March 1993. Callbeck announced her resignation in August 1996. See Kevin Cox, "PEI Premier quits before first term ends," *Globe and Mail*, 7 August 1996, p. A3.

<sup>25</sup> Bashevkin, *Toeing the Lines*, pp. 103-106; and Charlotte Gray, "Style and the Political Woman," *Chatelaine* (October 1986): 100. Thérèse Casgrain was elected leader of the Quebec CCF in 1951. She ran for office on a number of occasions but was never successful. See Kome, *Women of Influence*, pp. 51-52.

<sup>26</sup> The Inter-Parliamentary Union has published the results of other surveys including the document referred to in footnote 30.

<sup>27</sup> United Nations, Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1995*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 9.

<sup>28</sup> Elaine Campbell, *Female Representation in the Senate, House of Commons, and Provincial and Territorial Legislative Assemblies*, rev., (Toronto: Legislative Research Service, Ontario Legislative Library, 1995), p. 8. Of the 120 women elected to the British House of Commons in May 1997, 101 were members of the Labour Party. According to the *New Statesman*, half of those 101 MPs were chosen from all-women shortlists. See Kirsty Milne, "Labour's quota women are on a mission to modernize," *New Statesman*, 16 May 1997.

<sup>29</sup> Jack Lakey, "Quotas violate true equality, McLeod says," *Toronto Star*, 19 November 1992, p. A18.

<sup>30</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Men and Women in Politics - Democracy Still in the Making: A World Comparative Study*, Series "Reports and Documents," No. 28 (Geneva: IPU, 1997), pp. 63, 64, and 77.

<sup>31</sup> Vernon Bogdanor, *What is Proportional Representation?: A guide to the issues* (Oxford: Martin Robertson, 1984), p. 46; and Roger Scruton, *A Dictionary of Political Thought* (New York: Harper & Row, 1982), p. 383.

<sup>32</sup> See Hege Skjeie, "Ending the Male Political Hegemony: the Norwegian Experience," and Diane Sainsbury, "The Politics of Increased Women's Representation: the Swedish Case," in *Gender and Party Politics*, eds. Joni Lovenduski and Pippa Norris (London: Sage, 1993).

<sup>33</sup> See an earlier reference to the February 1992 report of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on a renewed Canada.

<sup>34</sup> Beryl Nicholson, "From Interest Group to (Almost) Equal Citizenship: Women's Representation in the Norwegian Parliament," *Parliamentary Affairs* 46:2 (April 1993): 255-256; and Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women and Political Power*, Reports and Documents, No. 19 (Geneva: The Union, 1992), p. 124.

<sup>35</sup> New Zealand High Commission, Ottawa; Elaine Campbell, *Female Representation in the Senate, House of Commons, and Provincial and Territorial Legislative Assemblies*, Current Issue Paper #56, rev. (Toronto: Legislative Research Service, Legislative Library,

December 1995), p. 8; and Leigh J. Ward, "'Second Class MPs?' New Zealand's Adaptation to Mixed-Member Parliamentary Representation," *Political Science* 49:2 (January 1998): 135.

<sup>36</sup> "Factsheet 1 The Scottish Parliament." Internet site at <http://www.scottish-devolution.org.uk/elections/factsheet.htm> accessed on 8 November 1999.

<sup>37</sup> Engender, "Scottish Parliament Female Candidates, Scottish Parliament Election May 6<sup>th</sup> 1999." Internet site at <http://www.engender.org.uk/scotparl/elections/scotparl99/femalecandidates.html> accessed on 8 November 1999.

<sup>38</sup> Engender, "Women and the Scottish Parliament." Internet site at <http://www.engender.org.uk/scotparl/index.html> accessed on 8 November 1999.

<sup>39</sup> Nunavut Implementation Commission, *Two-Member Constituencies and Gender Equality: A 'Made in Nunavut' Solution for an Effective and Representative Legislature* (Iqaluit, NWT: The Commission, 1994), p. 14.

<sup>40</sup> Brian Laghi, "Eastern Arctic residents reject gender-equal plan," *Globe and Mail*, 27 May 1999, p. A2.

<sup>41</sup> Brian Laghi, "Nunavut mulls gender equality," *Globe and Mail*, 19 May 1997, p. A1.

<sup>42</sup> Information provided by Nunavut Implementation Commission, Iqaluit, 12 December 1997.

<sup>43</sup> United Nations, *Human Development Report 1999* (New York: The U.N., 1999), pp. 127-142. Internet site at <http://www.undp.org/hdro/Backmatter1.pdf> accessed on 2 November 1999.